

A LITTLE SON
Of Chlo' Strohms shockingly
hurt under a street car.
THE BOARD OF HEALTH
Has condemned Chinatown
as unfit for residence.

Wanted—Situations.
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NINTH YEAR.

"Times" Advertising Rates.

Line Schedule.

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1, 1900.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ("Wanted," "For Sale," etc.), 5 cents per line for first insertion, 3 cents for each subsequent insertion, payable at the counter, at \$1.00 per line per month.

SQUARE ADVERTISING RATES. Displayed.

RENT OF THE PUBLICATION. 15 cents per square per month, with extra charge for preferred position, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, and an equitable consideration for the number of lines and large advertisements. One square contains 6 lines, one inch 12 lines, one inch 18 lines, one inch 24 lines, or 208 Acres Lines. Further information on application at the office.

READING NOTICES. In double-column space, on editorial page, per line, each insertion, 25 cents; on other pages, 20 cents; in single-column space, 15 cents; by the month, \$2.25 per line; in solid newspaper, 10 cents per line each insertion; by the month, \$1.50 per line. For position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line. For position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line. For position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line.

MIRROR ADVERTISING RATES. Transients (under one month) 50 cents per square for each insertion. One month and over, contracted for position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line. For position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line. For position, per line, per month, 75 cents per line.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,
Times Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Grand Opera House.

Let me express the conviction that "Shenandoah" should be seen by every patriot of our country. —General W. T. Sherman.

Commencing Tuesday, May 20th
FIVE NIGHTS SATURDAY MATINEE.

"Better than 'The Henrietta.'" —N. Y. Herald.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

"Best American play ever written." —N. Y. World.

BRONSON HOWARD'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

Shenandoah

Now concluding the most successful engagement ever known in San Francisco.

"The more 'Shenandoah' is seen the more fascinating it becomes, and General Sherman's declaration that it is not hard to understand." —N. Y. Chronicle.

Presented exactly as seen for 500 nights in New York City, with 100 Important Cast, Handwritten Scenery, 100—AUSTRIAN—100.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The greatest scene ever presented on any stage in America.

See and hear how they play.

BASE-BALL

WATCH THIS SPACE

NEXT ATTRACTION IN BASE-BALL GAME.

PALACE RESTAURANT AND SALOON.

COR. FIRST AND SPRING STS.
The Most Magnificent and Popular Resort in the City.

FREE CONCERTS

CELEBRATED PHILHARMONIC SOLOISTS
Every Night from 8 to 12.

JOSEPH SMITH, Prop.

VIENNA BUFFET.

THE ONLY FAMILY RESORT.

Corner Main and Beaudry Sts., Los Angeles.

REFINED FREE ENTERTAINMENT.

Vocal and instrumental every night. New program. New Features.

First Cuisine. The Only Original.

HENDRIX'S HALL.

Cor. First and Chis. o's. Boyle Heights.

OLD-TIME AMERICAN SOCIAL.

By L. L. Association, Chautauque and others, for benefit of Boyle Heights Library.

Friday, May 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Admission, 50c; children under 12, 25c.

Tickets for sale at World's drug store and Hickey's variety store.

ILLINOIS HALL.

Broadway and Sixth Street.

Friday Evening, May 18th.

ILLINOIS AMERICAN SOCIAL.

A Musical and Literary Programme, Social Inter-course and the Religious Children in "CUPS AND SAUCERS."

Everybody is invited.

THE NATATORIUM.

SWIMMING BATHS.

222 Broadway, Adjoining New City Hall.

Open daily from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tuesday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. Saturday mornings ladies only. Water heated by steam. Federal new porcelain tub added. Large dressing-rooms connecting with bath. Telephone 548.

WM. J. MCALPIN, Proprietor.

Special Notices.

NEWSDEALERS AND SCHOOLS.

Directors: 10c. children under 12, 5c.

7c. by 6 inches, \$4.00 per 100.

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FAVORITES BEATEN.

The Brooklyn Handicap Won by Castaway.

Fleet-footed Los Angeles at No Time in the Race.

The Winner Finishes in a Slow Canter—Time, 2:10.

Badge Comes in Second—Other Events of the Opening Day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club—Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.), May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The Brooklyn Jockey Club today probably had the largest attendance seen at its track since the opening day, the occasion being the beginning of its spring meeting. Added to this was the attraction of the Brooklyn handicap, one of the great winter betting events. There were 20,000 people present. The weather was unpleasant, rain coming down in a drizzle during the afternoon. The track was muddy, though not exactly "holding."

The event of the day, the Brooklyn handicap, resulted in a somewhat unpleasant surprise for the bulk of the spectators, inasmuch as a horse that had been running poorly at the winter track won in a convenient kind of a manner. Los Angeles, the favorite, to the surprise of every one, was never in the race, and the only animal that made any pretense to covering the ground was Badge; but it was a good race under the circumstances, however, and the time made was surprisingly fast, the first half being run in 1:02, and the mile in 1:48.

The great handicap was the fourth year-old and upward. The starters were Sir Dixon (Garrison), Los Angeles (Sayward), Eric (Warwick), and the favorite, Castaway (Bunn), Vengour (Marley).

Just before the start the betting odds were a sight to behold. Men like tigers to reach bookmakers. Old race-goers say they never saw such an extent of excitement and the track thrived a stream which checked the flames on the east side of the alley, was in flames. The flames had reached the Methodist Tabernacle when the fire was checked. From the Tabernacle, additional streams were applied to buildings on the west side. The fire was checked after several buildings had been gutted.

Sam Fryer, one of the firemen, had a narrow escape from death. He was at work in a lodging-house over Haussman's saloon, and found a man in one of the rooms on the second floor suffocating. He started to drag him to one of the front windows, but the flames broke into the room. He had to abandon the man to save himself, and jumped to the ground.

J. B. Costello, a lodger in the house, finding escape by the stairway shut off, jumped from the third story. It is thought he received severe internal injuries.

John Seward, inmates of the same house, received severe burns about the face.

The fire was caused by a bursting lamp.

The charred remains of the man burned in the Louvre lodging-house were found in the ashes. It is reported an infant met death in the same building.

The exact loss is not yet known, but will not be far from fifty thousand dollars.

Among the buildings wholly or partly destroyed were two-story buildings occupied by Farmer Bros. grocery store, Krapp's tailor shop, the Boston bakery, a carpenter shop, all with lodging-houses upstairs. The Methodist Tabernacle was completely gutted, and from the corner of Second and Howard streets all buildings were burned to the ground. Dr. J. E. Gandy's one-story frame building on Second street, 50 feet front, was completely gutted.

BASE-BALL.

Rain Disappoints Many Lovers of the Game.

BROOKLYN, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The Brooklyn Jockey Club today had a superb and intensely exciting game. The attendance was 400. Score:

Brooklyn..... 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 7

Chicago..... 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 6

Batteries: Van Halren and Cook, King and Farrell.

POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The American games at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, all brotherhood games except at Brooklyn and all national league games were postponed today on account of wet grounds or rain.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

ROCHESTER, May 15.—Rochester, 4; Columbus, 5.

SYRACUSE, May 15.—Syracuse, 6; St. Louis, 0.

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

STOCKTON, May 15.—Sacramento defeated Stockton today in a well-played but uninteresting game. Score: Sacramento, 9; Stockton, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The San Francisco team proved too much for the Oakland team yesterday at the Oakland grounds. Score: San Francisco, 8; Oakland, 6.

DOMINION TOPICS.

OTTAWA (Ont.), May 15.—In the House of Commons last night Sir John Macdonald stated that Sir Frederick Middleton had not resigned and the government had not decided what action it would take. He hoped to make a definite statement in the House on Friday respecting Bering's Sea negotiations.

Sir John Macdonald announced today in the House of Commons that no negotiations are in progress looking towards annexation of Newfoundland.

The Kentucky Contest.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The Democratic caucus at Frankfort took three ballots tonight, Carlisle's vote on last ballot being 47, McCreary's 17, Lindsay's 29, Knott's 20, Settle's 2.

For Additional Classified Advertisements—See Second Page.

A LAWYER SHOT.

A New York Attorney Assailed by an Angry Litterant.

NEW YORK, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] A terrible tragedy occurred in Wall street this morning. A vindictive young man, Alphonse J. Stephane, shot and mortally wounded Attorney Clinton G. Reynolds of the law firm of Reynolds & Reynolds, 69 Wall street. The murderer was but ten hours in the city, having arrived on the steamship Majestic from Liverpool.

The cause of the tragedy is as follows: Stephane's father carried on a fruit business in this city, and died two years ago, leaving a widow, who was appointed executrix. Alphonse carried on the business, but converted much of it into cash, depositing \$50,000 with the Safe Deposit Company. He quarreled with and assaulted his mother, and two months ago went to Europe. During his absence his mother consulted Lawyer Reynolds, who advised attachments against him and the deposit company. He probably heard of this morning on his arrival. He at once went to Reynolds's office, where he had an interview with him in the inner office. Hearing a shot fired, the occupants of the outer office rushed in and found Stephane standing over Reynolds, with a smoking revolver in his hand, and Reynolds probably mortally wounded with a bullet just below the heart. Stephane was arrested and Reynolds was removed to the hospital.

FATAL FLAMES.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE AT SPOKANE FALLS.

One or More Lives Lost and a Number of Persons Injured—Several Buildings Destroyed—The Losses.

By Telegram to The Times.

SPOKANE FALLS (Pa.), May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] Early this morning a fire broke out in the three-story frame building occupied by Peter Hanson as a saloon and a lodging-house, on Howard, near Second street. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and in a short time the entire row of buildings on Howard, between Second and Third streets, was in flames. The flames had reached the Methodist Tabernacle when the fire was checked. From the Tabernacle, additional streams were applied to buildings on the west side. The fire was checked after several buildings had been gutted.

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Sir John

Court Plaster, 3c a envelope; worth 5c.
Dr. Hoy's Corn Cure, 10c; worth 5c.
Machine Oil, 10c; worth 5c.
Hoy's Cologne, 10c a bottle; worth 5c.
Sweet Flower Oatmeal Soap, 5c a box;
worth 10c.
Hoy's Sarsaparilla, 5c a bottle; worth 5c.
Mallins, plain, 5c; worth 5c.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
We are going to close out the following
lines:
Fancy Writing Tablets, 50c each; worth
75c.
Memorandum Slates, 5c each; worth 5c.
Bey's Knives, 5c each; bone handle; worth
10c.
Best Black Ink, three bottles for 10c; worth
15c.

Note Paper, 15c a package, containing 100 sheets; worth 30c.

Pen Pockets, 50c a box; the very best; worth 75c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

These are only a few remnants of the hundreds we have in lengths from 1½ to 4½ yards; you will get the best bargains all through our lines today ever offered.

Two yards 9-inch swiss Embroidery, 30c the piece.

Two yards 5-inch cambric Embroidery; 30c the piece.

Three yards 5-inch cambric Embroidery, 30c the piece.

Three yards 1-inch cambric Embroidery, 15c the piece.

One and a half yards 8-inch swiss Embroidery, 30c the piece.

And many others.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

BLEW THEMSELVES IN

By Betting on the Mare Los Angeles.

The Brooklyn handicap race run yesterday at Gravesend attracted a great deal of interest in this city among horsemen. The local poolroom was crowded with sports eager to invest their coin on a probable winner. After Raceland was withdrawn Baldwin's Los Angeles was made a hot favorite, over nine hundred dollars being wagered on her, making the event. It was won, however, by Gatesway, a rank outsider, a 6 to 1 shot that was played by only

A few lucky investors. The race was an easy victory for Castaway, who won by 10 lengths. The Los Angeles colt's figure was 10. In the race, the disappointment of the home talent. The winner is by Out cast—Lucy Lisle—and has hitherto been an indifferent performer on the turf. His easy victory yesterday over the best of the country places him in the front rank.

Young Medicoes.

The Students' Medical Society reorganized at the college building on Aliso street Thursday evening with a membership of 24. Regular meetings will be held every Tuesday and Wednesday a.m., from 9 to 10. A paper upon some phase of the medical profession will be read by one of the members, and discussion and argument will follow. The

Following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, H. Threlkeld-Edwards; vice president, H. B. Paag; secretary, J. H. Fithlaido.

HEALTH MATTERS.

CHINATOWN IS OFFICIALLY CON- DEMNED.

Unfit for Human Habitation—Small-
pox Reported at Las Vegas, N.
M.—Vaccine Points
Ordered.

The board of health met in regular session last evening. Present: Drs. Kutz, Davidson, Hagan, Mr. Wright and Health Officer MacGowan.

On motion, Dr. Kutz, Mr. Wright was called to the chair.

The petition of R. Smith, requesting the for dumping carbage in East Los Angeles was referred to the Health Officer.

A petition was received from B. Debourjard and about forty other property-owners on Upper Main street, asking for the proper sprinkling of that street; that the contractors were notoriously directed in their duty. Referred to the Health Officer.

The board reported that, as a committee

of the whole, it had inspected the district commonly known as Chinatown, and that it considered the conditions there to be a menace to human habitation, excepting those in the Jannetta block and the city engine-house. Many of the property-owners are willing that the Chinese should go. Mr. Denman has no objection, and the other tenants were furnished in their places. Dr. Kurtz moved, and the resolution was adopted, that the Health Officer be empowered to take legal steps to enforce the law in the case.

Health Officer MacGowan asked that the board recommend the appointment of two sanitary inspectors, at \$8 per day each, from January 1st to June 1st. Aye. Aye.

Dr. MacGowan reported that he had been notified by the State Board of Health that there are 150 cases of smallpox at Las

Dr. Kurtz said the time for its construction had expired, and he thought \$17,500 a year too much; it should not cost more than \$10,000.

Without further action the board adjourned.

THE CHAMBER.

Correspondence With the Union Pacific to Be Opened.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Elks' hall, with E. Germain in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of Director H. C. Wimmer was read, but the board refused to accept it. The board granted the gentleman a leave of absence for three months, to give him a chance to take a rest.

On motion of Capt. Barrett the president and secretary were instructed to correspond with the Union Pacific Railroad or any other transcontinental railroad that wishes to establish a branch line on this coast, and assist it as much as possible.

A general talk was then indulged in, and the members who keep away from the chamber on meeting days were given some good advice.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following donations were made yesterday:

Adam Teln, Geneva, wheat in sheaf; J. C. Hanson, Geneva, wheat and barley; J. C. Miller, Buena Park, white and yellow corn, wild oats; P. D. Rapp, Caahuenga, bunch bananas; Jacob Miller, Caahuenga, figs; W. W. Stockton, silver ore; Mrs. M. L. Smith, castor beans; A. W. Fields, mineral.

Flowers—Mons. Capt. Barrett, Quackenbush, Gen. Bouton, M. E. Smith, Dickens Club, Whitlitt; Mrs. Kittie Osborn. Mary Gilchrist, Jacob Miller, Leona and

The chamber sent to George McDonough, special agent for the Santa Fe Duncard express, a box of produce, consisting of forty to sixty-five pounds, new onions, celt, ramps, pumpkins, pampas plumes, sweet potatoes, oranges, lemons, canned beans, etc.

of the ward is invited to join. For next Wednesday evening some good speaking is promised.

A LETTER IN COURT.

It Was Written by W. F. Wheeler of Pomona, and Stirred Up C. D. Ambrose.

A Couple of Clerical Errors in the Complaint Which May Throw It Out—The Testimony.

The trial of W. F. Wheeler before Judge Cheney began yesterday, and it looks as if it would hinge upon the addition of a letter to a word.

The defendant is charged by C. D. Ambrose of Pomona, who has been an applicant for official position under President Harrison, with sending a threatening letter to him for the purpose of extorting money from him. Both the prosecuting witness and the defendant have occupied positions of prominence in the community where they live, and were at one time partners in a real-estate business.

Prof. Wheeler arrived at the opinion that his partner was not a man who should hold a position under the Government, and so effective were his arguments upon the matter that a complaint against him was filed by Mr. Ambrose, as stated.

The trial, of course, results in the investigation of the relations which existed, and the cause of difference, was yesterday brought out by the witnesses who testified.

Very little time was consumed in the selection of a jury, the following gentlemen being sworn to try the case: J. A. Cline, William Smith, G. W. Robinson, J. H. Quinn, J. B. Beebe, J. W. Robinson, G. H. Bell, J. W. Wadsworth, J. Baldwin, H. T. Bligham, Robert Currier and G. W. Simpson.

The complaining witness, C. D. Ambrose, was the first witness called. He testified that he received a letter from Prof. Wheeler, February 8, 1889, which caused him to feel that he was being threatened, and that he was being threatened with the machinery of the law, with a design to extort from Wheeler in his vexatious manner.

Assistant District Attorney McCall offered this letter, and counsel for the defendant, J. Carran, Esq., and W. J. Matthews, Esq., both charging him with perjury, which the Court finally overruled, and the letter was read. The objections went to the original, the claim being that there was a material variance. The letter is as follows:

GLEN ALPINE (at Lardburg, Cal., Feb. 8, 1889).

C. D. Ambrose—Sir: The enclosed letter explains itself. After writing it long ago, I exercised Christian forbearance by not sending it, trusting to future events. I considered so long as you were a private citizen I would simply ignore you. I understand that you are trying to obtain a public office, and that a United States office. My duty as a citizen is to inform you of the fact that you are a public official, and as a public official, you are under the law, and I am from personal experience, I shall do all in my power to prevent you from obtaining that office or any other. A public official needs more of a character than you possess. In my humble opinion, to fill his office with integrity and honor. As you have treated me, so you will treat the United States Government. My influence in Pomona is small, thanks to you; but you will find that, outside of Pomona, it will be greater.

There is only one thing that you can do, and that is to call that judgment so unjustly obtained, and pay me the five hundred dollars and more that you have dishonestly and evilly obtained by hatching up this bogus claim for Dunkleberger's commission. I do not expect you to do this, I do not ask it. If you did, it would show that you had some sense of honor left, and justify me in letting the matter in question rest just where it is, as all one traveling his course of law, and each case.

I believe I can convict you of perjury. I have one respectable party to rely on, and I am taking action. Nothing but poverty will prevent.

There is no time to lose for my letters will be sent before you can get away. Your conduct toward me has done more to lose faith in man than anything that ever happened to me, for I know that I have never in any way done you any harm, directly or indirectly.

Yours respectfully, W. F. WHEELER.

The difference in the language as quoted in the information and the letter contained in the following charge. The letter reads: "let the matter rest quiet where it is," and the information "let the matter rest just where it is."

Alan, the letter reads, "there is no time to lose, for my letters will be sent before the week closes." The information quotes the language as, "there is no time to lose, for my letters will be sent before the week closes." The intention of the defendant, as claimed by his counsel, was to refer to letters to be sent to Washington against Mr. Ambrose's appointment, and not the letter sent to Mr. Ambrose.

The prosecution introduced a certified copy of the judgment obtained against the defendant by Mr. Ambrose, who testified that he received the letter February 8, 1889, although somewhat uncertain at first whether it might not be March 8th. He stated that he was not moved by the information, and given above, but by an implied intention to publish a circular entitled, "Pro Bono Publico," this intention being evinced in a different letter entirely.

On cross-examination by Mr. Carran, Mr. Ambrose admitted that there was a balance due Prof. Wheeler when they dissolved their partnership of Messrs. Ambrose, Brown & Wheeler in 1877, and that a part of it had been paid at the time he ascertained that Mr. Wheeler had collected the balance from L. R. Dunkleberger for the sale of land.

The witness was asked if there were any parts of the letter of the defendant which indicated an intention to publish it. The Court ruled that the impressions of the witness were not relevant.

Q: You did not advise the defendant to be arrested because he was going to oppose you for an office to which you aspired?

A: I caused him to be arrested because he attempted to deprive me of property, threatened to prosecute me for perjury, intimidated me and publish me.

Q: Did you think he could convict you of perjury?

A: Yes, sir, I would.

Q: Why did you wait six months from its receipt?

A: I cannot answer that more than I have. That letter was not published in The Times until after the arrest. The arrest was made after the publication of the circular "Pro Bono Publico." I saw the circular some time before it was published. As soon as I received the letter I gave it to my attorney. I did not proceed then because I did not care to proceed. The circular was published in The Times first, and the letter at the preliminary examination.

Q: Did you not cause Mr. Wheeler's arrest the day after the publication of the circular in The Times?

A: I presume it was.

Mr. Carran then withdrew his objection to the introduction of a letter written by Mr. Wheeler enclosed in the envelope with the other letter, and it was read by Mr. McCall. It is a letter which states plainly that, owing to the manner in which Mr. Ambrose had treated the defendant, the latter considered him a rascal.

A few questions were asked by Mr. McCall upon the subject of examination, to which the witness responded:

The settlement with Mr. Wheeler was made before we learned that he had received a commission of a United States office. The Dunkleberger sale was made while we were partners. He did not mention it in our settlement. It was after learning that he had made the commission that we brought suit for an accounting. He claimed that it was under a contract with Dunkleberger made before we went into partnership.

H. G. Tinsley, editor of the Pomona Progress, testified that he received a communication early in February, 1889, from Prof. Wheeler, and that the letter called on him a day or so afterward. During the call they talked about the Ambrose matter, and Wheeler wanted him to publish the circular. He declined to do so, however. The witness suggested to Mr. Wheeler to have it printed elsewhere, out of the county.

The witness could not swear positively to the wording of the circular. He afterward had a conversation with the defendant, in which the latter referred to having published the circular, and that he would "get" Ambrose for his unjust and rascally conduct.

All the evidence of the witness was allowed to be taken out on the ground that it was irrelevant.

D. E. Webb was called and testified that he received a letter from the defendant enclosing one of the circulars. The Court said that the material point in this case is whether or not a threat to publish had been made; it did not matter if it was not published to that a threat was made. The Court did not pass upon the admissibility of the evidence at this time, but allowed the prosecution to make the offer subject to a ruling thereafter.

W. R. Rhodes was out on the stand for a similar purpose, to show the receipt of one of the "Pro Bono Publico" circulars at Lardburg. He could not swear as to the handwriting of the address on the envelope. His testimony was given, subject to the same ruling as before stated.

The court, at this point, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The United States Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday morning, as follows: E. W. Jones, foreman; D. Burbank, Warren Gillespie, Frank E. Lytle, G. E. Hardy, P. M. Green, William E. Rowland, T. H. Campbell, James Entwistle, Abbey E. Dixon, H. W. Duncan, James C. Kays, Isaac N. Moore, E. B. Miller, Charles N. Williams, John J. Jaretz, Joseph B. Harding, S. W. Darby and Charles Chester Poole.

An information was filed yesterday against John Kays, charging him with burglarizing the rooms of J. C. McInerney, May 10th.

In the murder case of W. O. Chormiele and W. A. G. under, H. C. Appel, Esq., withdrew from the prosecution.

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RECEIVED BY CARRIERS
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per week..... \$ 30
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per month..... 85
 BY MAIL "POST PAID"
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per month..... 85
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per quarter..... 2.25
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per year..... 9.00
 SUNDAY, per year..... 1.00
 WEEKLY MINOR, per year..... 2.00

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 Business Office..... No. 99
 Editorial Rooms..... No. 674
 Times-Mirror Printing House..... No. 453

Address
 The Times-Mirror Company,
 Times Building,
 Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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H. G. OTIS,
 President and General Manager.
 W. A. SPALDING, J. A. McFARLAND,
 Vice-Presidents and Treasurer.
 MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.

Vol. XVII.....No. 164

THOMAS FITCH, who, it appears, is vice-president of the "national silver committee," has called a State convention for Nevada, to meet on the 29th at Carson, in favor of free coinage. Should nobody else attend, the "silver-tongued" will be a pretty good silver convention, all by himself. He is not only in favor of free coinage, but of free spending, and can give many points on the art of "blowing it in."

In the letter of the Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, published in yesterday's Times, he wrote "unity with itself." The difference is material, not to say vital. The joint funeral of the intelligent composer, the argus-eyed copy-holder and the penetrating proof-reader will be celebrated at the regular time and place, the reverend himself officiating.

FREQUENT earthquakes shocks continue around the center of the recent seismic disturbance in Santa Cruz county. Carpenters are kept on watch near the railroad bridges, and trains are run carefully. A large crack, which formed at the time of the earthquake, is still widening. Similar cracks are seen in the walls of houses, and several years ago. Shocks occurred every few hours for a year or more, and were a source of great interest to scientists, who sent several expeditions to the locality to investigate.

REFERRING to the successful warfare which has been made by Senator Plumb upon Maj. Powell's irrigation plans, to which we referred a few days ago, the San Diego Union says:

Californians will learn with regret that Maj. Powell is in trouble at Washington. It is probably wholly due to the jealousy of some of his associates in the geological survey. R. H. Hinton is very likely at the bottom of the whole thing. He has long been attempting to cast discredit upon Maj. Powell's plans for irrigation, and succeeded in enlisting his friend, Senator Plumb, in his projects. Maj. Powell has an honorable record, and it will require absolutely conclusive proof to convince the people that he has been guilty of anything dishonorable. Hinton some time ago began a systematic warfare to undermine M. J. Powell. The present charges should be regarded with much suspicion.

WHAT is said to be the largest sale of mining property ever made in this country was concluded yesterday, with an English company, in Yuba county. The property is in the bed of the Feather River, extending up the river nearly two miles. The company proposes to open vast tracts of country by a great irrigating canal. Even those who are jealous of such investments, as a rule, may well look complacently upon the investment of foreign capital when it is put to such uses. The gold that is hidden under the river might have lain locked up for many years, and it is probable that, for every dollar taken out, at least seventy-five cents will be expended in the State, while the building of a large irrigating canal will create wealth and greatly benefit that section. Such investments as this may safely be encouraged, for which reason we do not think that the alien land law should be made to apply to mining claims.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday a letter was read from T. W. Blackburn, "of the Indian office," addressed to Maj. Jones. The writer stated that he was "a good deal disappointed over the prospect for appropriations for Southern California." He "hoped he was wrong," but it appeared to him that we should get next to nothing unless "you folks" do something. After listening with bated breath to the reading of this important missive, the chamber gradually recovered itself, and a member said that the letter should be referred to a committee for immediate action and reported back to the chamber at once. Another member thought that a man should be sent—also at once—to Washington to attend to this matter and nothing else, but upon his being reminded that this would necessitate the passing around of the hat he subsided, and the chamber took up the less expensive subject of fruit culture. Mr. Blackburn is not, as might be supposed from the tone of his epistle, an ex-United States Senator, or even a Commissioner of Indian affairs. He is a young man who recently graduated from the office of a Los Angeles paper into a thousand-dollar clerkship at Washington, where he appears to have imbibed an ambition for statesmanship.

THE BETTER TODAY.

Almost half a century ago, before the era of telephone, telegraph and phonograph, Prof. Hitchcock spoke of the world as a vast sounding gallery, a vast speaking gallery, "in which might be repeated, borne on by the imperious atmosphere, all that man had ever spoken or woman whispered, down to the latest ages of time."

These utterances, by this wise Christian scientist and philosopher, even by men of profound learning, as the expression of an overwrought enthusiasm called forth by the wonderful discoveries which he had made in the fields of science.

But today, as we read them, they seem to us like a prophecy, as if before him were unfolded some of the marvels which are every-day facts of this later half of the century in which he lived. Had the telephone and phonograph been invented in the days of Salem witchcraft, the penalty would have been death. What did our forefathers of that time know of modern science? What of the mysteries of the universe, with which today even our children are familiar? How do we to the telegraph office and send your message flashing across the continent with the speed of the lightning; go to your telephone and talk familiarly with your friends miles away; put your lips to the tube of the phonograph and speak to that dull, material contrivance your least thoughts and your fondest hopes, which may, when you are dead, come back to those who love you in the very tones of your living voice; and then consider what sense there is in talking about, and sighing after, "the good old days that are gone."

The truth is that a man can live more in 10 years now than he could in 20 years of "those good old days." He can learn more in a week about what is transpiring in all parts of the world than he could have done in a decade of years in the early days of the Republic.

We are today in communication with the whole world, making marvelous discoveries in all parts of it, and what is more, we are thrusting our intelligent inquiries among the suns and planets of the universe, and know almost as much about those remote worlds as men did of our own world a few hundred years ago. Day by day men are pushing their investigations farther and farther out into the mysteries of creation, and making new discoveries and perfecting new inventions, until it seems as if there were scarce a limit to human accomplishments.

And yet probably man's inventive genius is scarcely more than in its infancy. Undreamed-of possibilities still await human achievement. Every element of Nature may yet be made a servant for man's use. Let "the good old days" rest. They served their purpose. They gave us great men; wise statesmen; noble patriots, but they did not hold the greatness nor the advancement nor the glory of today. We stand upon a mighty hilltop, where the clear sun of great discoveries shines, but they walked in the valleys where the shadows fell and where the inventions of today would have been regarded as the work of sorcery and witchcraft. We honor the great men of that past, but we rejoice and are glad in the better today.

THE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

The removal of the headquarters of the department of Arizona from Los Angeles to San Francisco, which is rumored to be in contemplation, would certainly be a loss to this city, which we should sincerely deplore, but there is no ground for the statements which are being made regarding the financial difference which such removal would make to Los Angeles. The amount has been figured all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The smaller of these sums is probably ten times too large. The Express of yesterday, in an article upon this subject, had the following passage:

A glance at the list of supplies contracted for in Los Angeles shows the benefits to our market of department headquarters. The various posts have to be furnished every year with large supplies of corn, barley, hay, straw, bran, wood, coal and charcoal for fuel. The specifications for fuel, forage and straw alone for the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are as follows:

Wood, cords..... 23,880
 Barley or oats, pounds..... 3,392,000
 Corn or barley, pounds..... 3,492,000
 Bran, pounds..... 1,144,700
 Straw or hay, pounds..... 3,506,000
 Charcoal, bushels..... 13,880
 Coal, pounds..... 6,821,500

Now, all this wood, grain, bran, straw, hay, charcoal and coal, which has been supplied from Los Angeles county during the past year, was also supplied from Los Angeles—whenever the bids were low enough—while the headquarters were at Prescott, and will be supplied in the same manner, should headquarters be removed to San Francisco. It is not a question of location of headquarters which controls this matter, but of rates of freight from the point of production to the posts in Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere.

All the same, there are about fifty families connected with army headquarters in this city, and we should be serious losers, both financially and socially, by this move, which, we trust, will not be made. It would be much pleasanter for Angelenos to see the Federal Government buy suitable ground here and erect a fine headquarters building, but, as the Department of War is in the habit of doing as it thinks best, without regard to the protests of newspapers or chambers of commerce, all we can do in the premises is to wait and hope.

ONE of the trustees of Mills College, Rev. J. K. McLean, is out with a three-column letter, in defense of Dr. Stratton's chastity of purpose in bestowing his embraces and kisses on teachers. In it he charges that the late Dr. Mills set the example by kissing young ladies, and that Mrs. Mills was known to kiss a man at the college who was not her husband. Commenting upon this, the San José Times very pertinently remarks that the invasion of sleeping apartments at unusual hours of the night is quite

another thing from the respectful courtesy homage to the fair sex referred to. Certainly the line has to be drawn somewhere in this matter, and we should imagine that it would be well to draw it on the outside of the bedroom door.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

The Democrats of Visalia are quarreling over a local ticket.

Gen. John Bidwell, candidate for Governor, came to California in 1843.

The New York Sun has formally nominated Gov. Hill for President in 1892.

The Democrats of Oregon are without a paper that circulates throughout the State.

John W. Davis, the next Governor of Rhode Island, is an ardent Cleveland man.

Wanamaker is credited with casting a longing eye on the Pennsylvania Senatorship.

The Stockton Mail (Dem.) attacks Congressman Biggs for his vote on the Civil Service Reform Bill.

Edward F. Fitzpatrick and George C. Ross want to succeed the late Judge Head on the Superior bench of San Mateo county.

Samuel W. Backus, the new postmaster of San Francisco, is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and served during the war under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

We honestly believe that Mr. Coombs can poll more votes at the next election than any other man in our party, and that his administration of affairs would be above reproach in every respect. A native of California, a young man of ability and excellent address, genial, companionable, honest, worthy, our neighbor—there are reasons enough for supporting Frank L. Coombs for Governor.—[Santa Rosa Republican.]

THE ALLIANCE'S TROUBLES.

How Grangers in the Lone State Are Cliched.

AUSTIN (Tex.), May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] After the item sent out from here a few days ago announcing the suit against the Farmers' Alliance managers at Dallas, it was deemed expedient by prominent alliance men that matters be kept quiet for a short while. The attorneys now announce that two other suits will be begun against the old alliance exchange. The allegation will set forth some grave charges, and show a woeful state of affairs and deplorable misuse of waste of funds. Thousands of dollars, sent up to Dallas, is alleged, have been frittered away, and the alliance men assert that the sum will reach over one million dollars.

Southern Methodist.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—In the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal South Church today the permanent committee concurred in changing the discipline, and its amendments by a majority of 100 to 10. The amendments were for licenses from "immorality," as now designated in the discipline to "immorality."

Judge Sabin's Funeral. CARSON CITY (Nev.), May 15.—All business houses in the city were closed out of respect to the memory of Judge Sabin, who was buried this afternoon. At St. Peter's church, Rev. Mr. Sabin read the Episcopal burial service. A long line of carriages accompanied the remains to the grave where the ceremony was finished.

Southern Pacific's Deficit. SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The statement of the earnings and expenditures of the Southern Pacific Company for the first three months of the present year shows a deficit of \$1,789,812, due to snow blockades, floods and washouts during January and February.

Looking for Lepers.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Health Department is making a vigorous search for Chinese lepers seen here in the street by Col. William Penner. The latter is a German who lived in California 29 years. For the past six years he has been in Germany.

Failure of a Stock Exchange. BOSTON, May 15.—The New England Stock Exchange failed today. The liabilities are \$60,000.

Another Cut Rate. CHICAGO, May 15.—The Burlington Railroad announces a cut to \$10.50 of the rate from St. Paul to St. Louis.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The active work of the Conference of Charities and Corrections began at Baltimore yesterday.

The firm of Doran, Wright & Co. of New York has announced its inability to meet its obligations.

J. H. Gregory received a sunstroke at Lone while at work. He was nearly dead when found. The thermometer was over 90°.

John L. Smith, a pioneer of Grass Valley, died yesterday, after having been engaged in the Orleans Mining Company for many years.

At Bakersfield yesterday the case of W. F. C. Elliott, for killing John B. White in here county in April, 1888, was given to the jury.

One million dollars was received at San Francisco from London yesterday to pay in part for breweries in that city recently bought by an English syndicate.

The 15-month-old child of William Shank died at San Diego on Wednesday from the effects of drinking a quantity of concentrated lye left in its playmate's arms.

A meeting was held at Tulare yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to have Tulare county represented at the World's Fair. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter.

At Lone last evening, while William Spray was plowing in a field and unarmed, he was shot in the face with a load of buckshot by Alex. Thompson, with whom he had trouble. He cannot live. Thompson surrendered himself.

At Petaluma Thomas Beacom, an old and respected citizen, recently publisher of the Sebastopol Times, tried to commit suicide on Monday by taking laudanum. A doctor saved him, and that night he tried to cut his throat. Financial difficulties were the cause.

John G. Hill's sale of horses at San Francisco yesterday, bidding was lively. A consignment consisting of 64 head brought \$40,117.50, an average of \$310. D. J. Murphy of San Jose, J. M. Bailey of Santa Barbara county were among the heaviest buyers.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Farmers' Alliance Given Another Hearing.

Commander McCalla Found Guilty and Suspended for Three Years.

Twenty-one Celestials Ordered Sent Back to China.

Secretary Proctor Authorizes the Sale of "Light Beer" to Soldiers at the Canteens.

National Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The hearing of Farmers' Alliance representatives was continued by the Ways and Means Committee this morning. Mr. Livingston, national lecturer of the organization, taking up his argument.

He quoted President Lincoln's prophecy that corporations would be enthroned, that the property of the country would be concentrated and the Republic itself overthrown, as others had been. One-twentieth of the people owned three-fifths of the property. If Congress refused to approve the sub-treasury plan, then let it remove the restrictions hedging in the national banking system. Farmers would care nothing about trusts and combinations and the concentration of money if they could hold their crops in sub-treasuries and were not compelled, as at present, to sell them at stated times. It would be a God-send to the country to pass the sub-treasury bill for the reason, if for no other, that there would not be a basket-shop left in the United States. The day of speculation in crops would be done away with and producer and consumer would be brought together. Sixteen million dollars would build all the warehouses the alliance wanted. What good were river and harbor improvements to the debt-ridden oppressed farmer?

In conclusion he said if the committee thought a landed basis best, if they could not accept a crop basis, let them put it in the bill. Do something to relieve the farmers. Do not make it a question of tariff or politics, but let the bill stand on its merits.

JOHN MUST GO HOME.

Twenty-one Celestials Ordered Returned to China.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] As a result of the correspondence between the Department of Justice and Treasury Department, it has been decided to send back to China 21 Chinamen smuggled into this country from Mexico, and now in custody at San Diego, Cal. They will be transferred to San Francisco and placed on the first steamer for China. This was taken on the theory that it is cheaper and better for the Government to pay the expense of their return to China than to send them back into the country and run the chance of having them smuggled back and send them back to the States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Collector Phelps today received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury notifying him of the decision regarding the 21 Chinamen under arrest at San Diego for illegally entering the country, and instructing him to deport them on the first steamer for China.

BEER FOR THE BOYS.

It May Be Sold in the Canteens.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The Secretary of War has amended paragraph 329 of the army regulations as follows: The sale or use of ardent spirits or wines in canteens is strictly prohibited, but the commanding officer is authorized to permit light beer to be sold therein by the dry measure, in days, and in a room used for no other purpose, and when practicable, in a building set apart from that in which the liquor is stored, whenever he is satisfied that it will be to the men an opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits has the effect of preventing them from resorting for strong intoxicants. Without such limits and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them. The practice of what is known as treating must not be permitted.

M'CALLA GUILTY.

Sentenced to Suspension for Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] Action of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of Commander McCalla, late commander of the Enterprise, was made public today. The court found him guilty on all charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for three years, and to retain his present number on the list of commanders while so suspended. The action of the department is embodied in a general order issued by the Secretary this afternoon approving the sentence.

A Silver Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Sherman today submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the pending silver bill.

It provides that balances standing to the credit of the Nation at banks for deposits, made to redeem circulating notes, shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the treasury shall redeem circulating notes of banks which may come into possession subject to redemption.

The amendment also provides that the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, such notes shall be received and destroyed, and new notes issued in their place, a reimbursement of the amount to be made to the treasury from an appropriation created by this amendment, to be known as the "national-bank-notes redemption account."

The Pacific Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has finally decided to report favorably to the House the Pacific Railway Funding Bill which it has had under consideration several months. The bill is reported to be a substitute for the Vandever bill, but this substitute is really the bill reported by the Senate committee amended in some respects. The vote on reporting the bill was 2 to 4. One member refrained from casting a vote on the ground that he was not fully informed on the subject. A minority report will also be presented.

Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President today sent to the Senate the following appointments of postmasters: James W. Hays, Astoria, Or. Asa T. Butler, Hollister, Cal. James A. Shanner, Carbon, Wyo.

INDICTMENTS DROPPED.

Some Noted Cases at San Diego Dismissed.

SAN DIEGO, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] A sensation was caused this afternoon when all the indictments returned by the late Grand Jury were dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. The cases include those against the supervisors of the county for squandering the county funds, members of the former Grand Jury for perjury, the criminal libel case of G. W. Monteth against Editor Smith of the Sun, and of William Mayne for attempting to murder Bertha Johnson, who at the former trial fired two bullets into his back in open court. The reasons given are that the evidence is not sufficient to hold the defendants.

A Chinese Test Case.—CHAO TUN, who was arrested on Tuesday for violating the Bingham ordinance, providing for the removal of Chinatown, secured his release on a bond, pending a hearing of a writ of habeas corpus, which was sworn out in the United States Court. The hearing was set for July 14th next. The case came up in the Police Court this morning, and Judge Rix said he did not want to get into any conflict with the Federal courts. He thereupon, with the consent of the defendant, postponed the trial until July 21st.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

MORE TEMPERANCE TALK IN THE COMMONS.

A Popular Rising in Brazil Suppressed—England Refuses to Stand by Stanley's African Treaties.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, May 15.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In the Commons, tonight, the debate was resumed on the licensing bill. Sir James Larkin, Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary Matthews and Mr. Smith spoke.

Gladstone said the means proposed were utterly futile and extremely dangerous. The tide of public opinion against the liquor traffic was fast rising. Allusion had been made to remarks of his ten years ago in favor of compensation. Since then the law had been settled in a manner unfavorable to the doctrine of vested interests. He certainly never contemplated approving such a bill as this which proposed the purchase of a number of public houses on any terms the proprietors will accept. The bill might better be described "a bill for the endowment of public houses." The bill was bad in principle and utterly unsupported by precedent.

Mr. Caine's motion to reject the bill was defeated, and the bill then passed its second reading.

After the division Mr. Healy moved that the Speaker leave the chair that the House might go into committee of the whole on the Irish Agriculture Bill. After some debate this was done, and the first clause of the bill was read. The majority voted created a deadlock for several days.

STRIKERS STILL RIOTING.

MADRID, May 15.—Rioting has broken out in the vicinity of Bilbao. Several miners have been killed while resisting gendarmes. Troops are hurrying to the scene.

VIENNA, May 15.—The strikers in Moravia continue riotous, committing numerous outrages. At Lauscha the quartermen stormed the houses of quarry officials and tried to murder one of the directors. Gendarmes quelled the disturbances after a conflict, during which a number of gendarmes were wounded.

A CHALLENGE DECLINED.

BERLIN, May 15.—Puttkamer's brother challenged Rickert, the Freisinnige leader, to a duel for slandering the Liberals. Rickert refused the challenge, on the ground that he was acting in a public capacity, the offensive language having been used in a speech from an election platform.

BULGARIAN FLOTTERS ON TRIAL.

SOFIA, May 15.—Maj. Panitz and nine other Bulgarian officers, four civilians and a Russian officer, were placed on trial today, charged with conspiring to overthrow the government. The indictment accuses Russian officials with being privy to the plot and supplying the conspirators with money. The case was adjourned to the 20th.

OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 15.—A rising of the people against the government took place on Tuesday at Port Alegre.

A portion of the troops fraternized with the people. The outbreak was suppressed by the police and troops who remained loyal. A number of persons were wounded.

STANLEY'S TREATIES.

LONDON, May 15.—Secretary Ferguson stated in the Commons this evening that Stanley's treaties with African chiefs were not authorized by the government.

WOULD FACE DEMPSEY.

LONDON, May 15.—Al Mitchell, the middle-weight pugilist, says he is willing to meet Dempsey for a prize offered by the California Athletic Club.

Odd Fellows' Officers Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—At today's session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of California grand officers were elected as follows: Grand Master, John Glosion of No. 12, Grass Valley; Deputy Grand Master, J. N. E. Wilson of No. 200, San Francisco; Grand Secretary, W. B. Lyon of No. 7, San Francisco; Grand Treasurer, George W. Lemont of No. 131, San Francisco; Grand Representatives, James G. Maguire of San Francisco and Reuben H. Lloyd (hold over); Grand Trustees, Luman Wadham, E. F. White and H. D. Richardson.

Two Mysterious Murders.

McKEESPORT (Pa.), May 15.—Miss Garrett Douglas, a wealthy maiden lady, was found dead today with a bullet wound in her back. Her nephew has been arrested pending inquiry.

John Cross, a popular young man, was murdered last night, and the two crimes have created a sensation in the city, both being mysteries.

The Ticket Scalpers.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The American Ticket Brokers' Association spent the day in wrangling over the reinstatement of E. A. Mulford, a Chicago scalper. The charges against Mulford were numerous and his petition was defeated by a vote of 53 to 42. Mulford talks about bringing mandamus proceedings.

COAST CLEANINGS.

Sensational Murder Trial at Frisco.

Why Ex-Sheriff Arnold of Colusa Shot His Friend Garnes.

Huntington to Make a Tour of Southern California.

A New Scheme by Which San Diego May Secure the Coveted Steamer Line to the Orient.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The prosecution rested its case today in the trial of D. H. Arnold, ex-Sheriff of Colusa county, for the murder of S. W. Garnes.

J. N. E. Wilson of the defense made the opening statement, in which he described the introduction of Garnes to the defendant by Mrs. Arnold in the Nadeau House of Los Angeles, and went on to say that after Arnold and wife returned to Colusa county a circular was distributed by mail among the best people of the county derogatory to the character of members of the Arnold family. On the following day Garnes appeared in Colusa, offered his condolence to Arnold and suggested the name of a certain party as the guilty one. In December, 1888, and again in the following September, circulars were distributed, and on the 1st of December, 1889, the worst circular of all was received. In January, Arnold met one Miller, who asked him is he ever suspected Garnes, to which defendant replied he had not. Whereupon Miller said, "He is after your money and your wife."

Counsel described Arnold's efforts to discover the author of the circulars, and said he would show through the testimony of a private detective that Arnold was at times on the verge of insanity. He then described the meeting of Garnes and Arnold on January 20th, and said the defense would prove that Garnes confessed to being the author of the circulars, and also that the latter always carried a pistol.

HUNTINGTON'S PLANS.

He Will Make a Tour of Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] C. P. Huntington gave the officials of the Southern Pacific Company a banquet at the Palace Hotel last night. He leaves on Saturday on an extended tour of the central and southern points of the State with a number of official associates. The party will travel in a special train of three private cars. Mr. Huntington, his family and William Mahl, his right-hand man, will go directly east from Los Angeles in a special train over the Santa Fe road at the personal invitation of President Marvel. He expects to come back here in September and remain here for the rest of the year.

SAN DIEGO'S HOPE.

A New Plan for Securing That Steamer Line.

NEW YORK, May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] Dow, Jones & Co. have the following Boston special: "Some time ago the people of San Diego subscribed \$500,000 as a subsidy to any transcontinental line that would build to San Diego. Negotiations are pending to divert the subsidy to the Atchison, in view of its placing a trans-Pacific steamship line between San Diego and Japan and Australia. "The steamship line could be in operation in 60 days, whereas two years will be necessary for the building of the transcontinental road. The former would, in time, force the latter by the increased business San Diego would develop."

A New Plan for Securing That Steamer Line.

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MORE SILVER DEBATE.

Senator Teller Denounces the Jones Bill.

The Pending Measure Really a Blow at the White Metal.

Senator Coke Takes Up the Cudgels for Free Coinage.

The House Adopts a Stringent Resolution Designed to Expedite the Passage of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the Senate bill to provide for adjudication of claims arising from Indian depredations and the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Della Parnell.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Silver Bill, and Mr. Teller continued his criticism of it. There were two features of the bill which should be amended, he said, if the bill was to perform the two things which its friends proposed to accomplish by it; that was to raise the price of silver and to give the country an increased circulation. It was absolutely essential in the first place that treasury notes provided for in the bill should have the highest possible money function. If one of the principal duties of money, the discharge of indebtedness, was denied it, its depreciation and the suspension of silver purchase under the bill would be invited. He did not deny that the passage of the bill would put the price of silver up. Its very introduction had had that effect. Why? Because it was apparent to people abroad that if the United States Government consumed the entire silver product of the country (one-third of the world's production), there would be a demand for silver that could not be met. If it put the price one-eighth of one per cent. above par, the purchases of the Government under the bill would cease and the great interests arrayed against silver would be increased. This was no vain supposition, no imagination on the part of people who wanted to have silver used as coin. It was borne out by facts. There was a party, not in the United States alone, but all over the world, that held the credits of the world; that levied tribute on all enterprises, and that was arrayed against silver as money. For 17 years that party had held the whole civilized world. It had its seat in Europe, but it had its influence here. It had added one-third to the material debt of the United States by legislation, and had added an equal amount to State, municipal and individual debts. Those people had enriched themselves at the expense of many. Colossal fortunes had been built up in the United States and Europe in 17 years which had not passed. This was the history of the world. Fortunes equal in extent to those brought back to Rome by the conquerors who invaded Asia—Asia and the empire—had been built up by these people were ready to surrender their vastness and adopt a financial system that would reduce the tax-ridden debtors of this country and the world, and put them back on the plane where they were in 1873? The energies of those people were beyond calculation. Their avarice was only equalled by their energy. They could put silver at above par when they wanted to; and if they could thereby destroy silver as a money metal, then when the United States Government would not buy silver under the pending bill, they would come back and say: "We told you silver would not do for money. We told you it was not a suitable money metal, and that you have got to go to the only suitable money—gold." Was it a delusion, he asked, to suppose that would be done? He suspected that those people would do anything within the range of legislative enactment or of commercial transactions to accomplish their purpose, and any bill that contained a provision which would allow such a state of affairs was not a perfect bill.

Mr. Butler invited Mr. Teller to give his idea of the effect of the free coinage of silver on the international monetary arrangement.

Mr. Teller said everybody had to admit that the proposed bill (whether it were a scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury to pile up bullion in the Treasury Department and pay it out on the demand of note holders, or an amendment reported by the Finance Committee) was a temporary affair. Not one member of the Finance Committee would claim it was a permanent thing. They were waiting to see what the current of events was going to be, and they said they would not silver coinage. "You ought to accept this bill. It is not, it is true, a full restoration of silver to its money function, but it is a half-way house at which you can stay for awhile, and when you have gathered strength, go on." The bill was a half-way scheme. It afforded no relief whatever, except making a special market for silver in excess of the present Government demand, \$2,000,000 a month. If it was proposed to restore silver, it would have to be given its full money function. There were at least nine men in the world calling for silver as a money metal, and he was himself a bi-metalist. If there was to be only one money standard he would welcome the silver basis in the interest of the people of this country, and the sooner it was reached the better for American industry, the better for commerce, the better for trade, the better for everything.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether even without the demonetization of silver in 1873 its price would not have fallen.

Mr. Teller replied that when silver was demonetized a silver dollar was worth intrinsically a dollar and three cents and a fraction. There was nothing at that time to indicate that silver was going to fall. There had been an increased production in the world reaching to \$81,000,000, but there had been no suggestion in the public prints of the world that there was any danger from the over-production of silver. If the United States had remained on the double standard, and if the demonetization of silver in Germany had brought down the price of silver, and if the Latin Union had restricted silver on account of the effect of German silver on the market, the mints of the United States would have been opened immediately to the coinage of silver, and every silver owner could have taken his silver to the mint and had it converted into legal tender money, against which there was then at least no prejudice.

Mr. Teller concluded as follows:

There is in this body a majority of men

who believe there is a righteous, just demand for the free coinage of silver. Some of them may be retarded by fear that we will not be able to stand a free coinage bill into a law. At such times when I exercise my judgment here as God has given me the power to see my duty, and as the Executive or anybody else may see it, I propose to do my duty, and I believe if every Senator would do the same we will have a free coinage act, an act which shall relieve suffering industry, increase opportunities and bring prosperity not to the farmer alone, but to every class of men deserving the good will of the legislative mind.

Mr. Coke next addressed the Senate in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He declared that the persistence in defiance of the popular will by the executive department of the Government for the past 17 years was one of the most remarkable facts in the history of a free representative government. He could not support the bill as reported from the Finance Committee. It discriminated against silver in leaving to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to determine how much silver purchased could be coined into money, and as the Secretary held that there was already too much silver coined, it was sure that, with that discretion in the Secretary, not another dollar would be coined. That provision of the bill was neither more nor less than a provision to convert the treasury of the United States into a warehouse for silver to be held as a commodity on which the Government should advance money. The effect of the bill would be to repeal the only law on the statute book requiring the coinage of silver dollars. The passage of the bill would prove the severest blow to silver since its demonetization in 1873.

The Silver Bill then went over until tomorrow.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that hereafter the House meet at 11 a.m.; that after reading the journal and disposal of conference reports, the House shall go into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill; that the bill be read through, commencing with paragraph 111, and be open to amendment on any part of the bill following paragraph 110; that on Wednesday next, at noon, the bill, with pending amendments, be reported to the House.

Mr. Blount of Georgia criticized the majority of the Committee on Rules for reporting this resolution. It seemed to be the policy of the majority whenever any matter was of magnitude requiring debate and careful consideration that the rules should be suspended and become nugatory. He pointed out that the bill involved commercial relations with a country of the world, that it involved one of the greatest political issues of the time, that it fastened a system upon the people for years; the majority had determined upon the measure and was impatient with debate. He protested against the resolution as un-American, unwise and opposed to parliamentary procedure.

Mr. McKinley denied that the resolution was intended to stifle debate. It was intended to concentrate the debate on paragraphs and provisions of the bill. The resolution was a denial to the minority the right to delay public business by dilatory procedure. The House had been given 35 hours for general debate and 15 hours under the five-minute rule and it was to be given five days more. Did the gentleman from Georgia remember that in the Forty-fourth Congress but one day was given to consideration of the Tariff Bill, in the Forty-fifth six days, and in the Forty-sixth nine days.

Mr. McMillan asked what would be done of amendments offered in committee of the whole and not disposed of at noon Wednesday.

Mr. McKinley: They will fall.

After further debate the resolution was adopted 129 to 93.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill.

The reading of the bill consumed the remainder of the day and at its conclusion the committee rose and the House took a recess.

Large Sale of Mining Property.

OROVILLE, May 15.—The largest sale of mining property ever effected in this country was closed today. The sale embraces the Cape, Union Cape and Greek mining companies. The property is in the bed of the Feather River, commencing at the eastern boundary of town and extending up the river nearly two miles. The upper portion of the ground was formerly known as the Cape claim and was flumed in 1856, at which time \$1,000,000 was taken out. An English company is the purchaser. The company proposes to open vast tracts of country by a great irrigating canal.

A Road Agent's Hard Luck.

WAWONA, May 15.—The report is received from Mariposa that the up stage between Mariposa and Merced was stopped by masked highwaymen last night between Bear Valley and Princeton and the express box taken.

It contained nothing. All the robbers received for their trouble was 40 cents taken from Miss Farnsworth, the only passenger. A large party of men left Mariposa this morning in pursuit of the robbers.

Fire in a Printing Office.

SAN JOSE, May 15.—Fire in the printing office of G. W. Brower caused damage of \$4000. The Evening News was slightly damaged by water; also several places of business adjoining. The building was owned by the Columbia estate and was uninsured. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette thrown away.

Two Murdered Infants.

HUNTSVILLE (Ala.), May 15.—Some days ago Dee Griffin, a negro, gave birth to illegitimate twins. George Griffin and John Robertson, negroes, killed both, sewed the bodies up in a shawl, which they left in the woods, and fled. They have been arrested at Fayetteville, Tenn.

Flouring-mill Burned.

WINONA (Minn.), May 15.—The Winona Mill Company's immense flouring-mill was burned this morning, together with 25,000 bushels of wheat and 1200 barrels of flour. The loss is \$800,000; insurance, \$200,000.

CALVIN'S FOLLOWERS.

The Presbyterian Assembly Opened.

An Eloquent Address Delivered by the Retiring Moderator.

Members Warned Not to Make Essential Changes in the Doctrines.

Work of the Church in Education and Missions—National Perils Which Are to Be Averted by Religion.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), May 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The Presbyterian General Assembly opened with a praise service this morning.

President W. C. Roberts of Lake Forest (Ill.) University, the retiring moderator, delivered an address on "The Privileges and Consequent Obligations of the Presbyterian Church."

He began by saying that the church is at present undergoing a severe ordeal, and her real and imaginary failings are being paraded by the religious and secular press. "Even ministers," he said, "and members are asking whether or not she possesses all the powers and possibilities we have been in the habit of claiming for her. I avail myself of this opportunity to consider these and similar questions vital to her present standing and future growth. The text is recorded in Luke xii, 48: 'Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.'"

THE QUESTION OF REVISION.

The speaker then sketched the early history of the church, mentioning as its special privileges its doctrines and its clear-cut creed, and dwelling on the heroism displayed by its members in former years of persecution. His reference to the all-absorbing topic of revision was under the heading of these special privileges. He continued: "It is loudly proclaimed in these days that the doctrines of our standards are destitute of the breathings of God's love. This is largely true. The tender phases of the divine character is not so clearly set forth as it ought to be in this Johannine age. But it must not be forgotten that the church, like the Kosmos, has been undergoing a process of evolution from her infantile days to the present time. Every period of her history has had its special development, and in the earlier formations the earth we find more of the iron firmness and desolations of the rocks than of the tenderness and beauty of organic life, so in the establishment of Protestant faith, we find more of the sovereignty of God and of the struggles after freedom of conscience than of the divine love and beauty of fraternal feelings."

Doctrinal carvings of the litany may be put on the top of the pillar, but the pedestal that is to bear the heavy weight must be firm and massive. The truth came from Jesus Christ, but those lovely qualities could have come only after the way had been paved for them by the stern qualities of the law which came by Moses. The sweet proclamation of God's fatherhood, the love for the race has been made possible only by the stern doctrine of His sovereignty and His righteousness. The stern and religious liberty they now enjoy. The strong truths of our Calvinistic creed are not to be looked upon, therefore, as monstrous, but as necessary antecedents to milder and more lovable doctrines. "The bark of some of them," as another has said, "is acknowledged to be rough, the stem gnarled, and the boughs twisted; but there is no knot of ungraceful strength." But it must be remembered that they are not the willow wand of yesterday. The boughs, though they bear the name of Calvin, have wrestled with the storms of nearly two thousand years; their stem has been gnarled by the lightning, and scarred by the thunderbolt, and a rough bark, rough rind are the marks of the battle-axe and the bullet. They have not the plant grace and the leafy beauty of a green-wood sapling, but they have a majesty, a grandeur and a grandeur beyond beauty. Their roots are strangely contorted, but some of them are clasped around the stakes of the cross, and the boughs, twisted and gnarled, are the marks of the battle-axe and the bullet. They have not the plant grace and the leafy beauty of a green-wood sapling, but they have a majesty, a grandeur and a grandeur beyond beauty. Their roots are strangely contorted, but some of them are clasped around the stakes of the cross, and the boughs, twisted and gnarled, are the marks of the battle-axe and the bullet. 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Train to connect at San Pedro leaves the
 Arcade Depot at 8:35 a.m. every Sunday and
 returns same day at 7 p.m.
 Special excursion every Saturday, Mar 17th, leaving
 at 8:50 a.m., returning Sunday.
 FARE: Sausalito, returning Sunday
 (unit limited)..... \$3.00
 Sunday excursion..... \$2.00

HANCOCK BANNING, Agent,
 140 West Second Street,
 W. G. H.

THE TIMES IN PASADENA.

The advantage to residents of Pasadena in buying THE TIMES consists in the fact that they not only get in their columns the news of their own city every day, but also the news of Los Angeles, of the State, the Coast, the East and the world.

The paper is served regularly by carrier, at an early hour every morning, to the residences and business places of citizens, at the same price charged in Los Angeles.

The Times.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 26 1/2 E. COLORADO ST.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The chances for an abundant water supply are good.

HERE'S hoping the present weather will continue just the same.

MAY, the month of flowers and sunshine, is found at its best in Southern California.

THE joy of the ice man is only exceeded by that of the real-estate dealer.

OUR foot-ball team claims the championship of Southern California. What it has the nerve to dispute it?

WHICH would be the more desirable for Pasadena, a boulevard to Los Angeles or a cannery costing one-tenth as much? The Chautauqua Circle will decide the question Monday night.

A NEW natural attraction has been added to Pasadena's already long list. This time it is a mirage. If you don't believe it, follow instructions and see for yourself.

THERE is nothing like personal magnetism to draw people and convince them. If Pasadena people will everlastingly talk Pasadena to their visitors, and write about Pasadena to their friends back east, take pains to show what is being done here, and what the town has in the way of making it a residence city of national reputation, these visitors and distant friends will become so enthused that a large proportion of them will make homes here. Don't let any stranger escape without filling him so full of Pasadena that he will not be satisfied until he is back here to live.

THE West is designed to become the great agricultural section of the Nation. In proof of this, attention is directed to the vast extent of waste lands in New England, practically depopulated by the tide of emigration westward. In New Hampshire, by actual count, there are 1800 deserted farms, and in Vermont thousands of acres of unoccupied tillable lands, containing fine homes and situated near railroads, churches and schools, can be bought at almost nominal prices. New England is deeply concerned over the subject, and in the States referred to bureaus of immigration have been organized with a view to rectifying the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs. All of which means that eastern farmers are coming west, and in large numbers. Pasadena should see to it that a proportionate number of these agriculturists are induced to settle hereabouts. All that is necessary is to properly bring before them the resources of our land, and it will not be long before the San Gabriel Valley will be one unbroken stretch of farms and vineyards and orchards.

BREVITIES.

The bicycle men will ride to Garvanza and Lincoln Park Sunday afternoon.

The cherries, which a contemporary expects in a few days, were here yesterday.

A supper was given in the M. E. Church yesterday evening, which was liberally patronized.

The party of 60 Raymond excursionists who arrived this morning will leave tomorrow.

The second and last of the La Cresenta native Californians, one Ruiz, was released from jail yesterday.

A set of double harness was stolen Wednesday night from the barn on the Armstrong place on Mountain avenue.

A meeting of the Shakespeare Club will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Walker, on California street.

Trains leave Pasadena and Los Angeles now at 8:45 a.m. instead of 9 o'clock. This establishes through connection to the seaside resorts.

Tomorrow the Masons will picnic to the north of town, while the Pennsylvanians will enjoy themselves at Lincoln Park. Both picnics will be largely attended.

City Clerk Campbell and J. W. Lancaster sparred a round in the bicycle-rooms Wednesday night. Yesterday Mr. Lancaster's left eye was colored a dark and unnatural hue.

A game of tennis, in which seven contestants are spoken of as participating, is described by a contemporary as "exciting." It would be, sure enough.

At a meeting of the Pasadena Whist Club, held Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. St. John; vice-president, A. H. Conger; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Fordham. The above officers, with P. A. V. Van Doren and H. B. Hertel, constitute the board of directors.

PERSONALS.

Hancock Banning was in town yesterday.

Rev. G. A. Ottman and family returned yesterday from San Francisco. Mrs. Carr and her son, Edward, have returned from Switzerland.

Fred Conley was up from Los Angeles yesterday looking up the interests of the proposed hotel on Wilson's Peak.

Edgar, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cox, died yesterday, aged 74 months. The parents have the sympathy of the community.

Above the Clouds.

Supt. Monroe and the principals of most of the public schools of town will leave for Wilson's Peak this afternoon. The night will be spent at Sierra Madre, and an early start Saturday morning will be made for the summit. The Pasadenaites will be accompanied by Prof. Moore of Los Angeles and a number of teachers from neighboring schools. The final arrangements were completed at a meeting held last night.

The party will return on Sunday.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1890.

BY CARRIER: (See Meters \$30 Per Year, \$10

A MIRAGE.

A New Natural Attraction Found in Pasadena.

A STRANGE OPTICAL DELUSION.

Where and How to See Water Where There is None—A Small Lake That Reflects Objects.

Any one who will take the trouble to go to the intersection of North Los Robles avenue and Villa street, by looking south on the first-named thoroughfare will see on a clear day about noon time a pool of water, or what appears to be such, about the place where Colorado street crosses the avenue.

There would be nothing strange or startling in the above information if the water, plainly visible at Villa street, did not disappear as one approaches its apparent location. In other words, there is no pool at the intersection of Colorado street and Los Robles avenue, and what the spectator sees from Villa street is nothing less than a mirage.

To witness this rare optical delusion the place indicated should be visited between the hours of 11 a.m. and noon, although the mirage has been seen as late as 1 o'clock. A perfectly clear day must be chosen, for when there are clouds in the sky, the water does not show up. The spectator had better be in a buggy, the elevation thus afforded adding somewhat to the effect of the delusion.

Granted these conditions a small pool or lake is distinctly visible off to southward, about half a mile distant. Let a vehicle cross Los Robles avenue on Colorado street and its shadow will be plainly reflected beneath the water's surface. The water is seen most clearly from a point a few yards south of Villa street.

The mirage is an optical delusion that comparatively few persons are privileged to witness. It is due to the unusual densities and refracting powers of adjacent strata of the air, usually of those close to the surface of land and sea. The phenomenon is fully explained by the principles of refraction and total reflection of light, and is often termed unsuasion refraction. Mirages are seen less frequently on land than on the water, and are seen mostly on desert plains, in hot climates, where the intense heat of the sand greatly rarifies the air in contact with it, which acts as a mirror or body of water, in which inverted images of distant bodies are seen. On land they are seen most commonly in the desert, where the traveler approaches these seeming lakes their real aspect changes, the water apparently gradually receding.

It is difficult to express exactly what is the condition of the atmosphere when multiple images are seen. Some times the images are direct and sometimes inverted. It would be interesting to know what causes the local mirage above described. The ground where the pool appears to be is usually moist, the sprinkling wagon getting its water from a hydrant near by. But no matter what produces the phenomenon, it is there just the same, and any one, no matter how skeptical, by following the instructions given above, will see for himself and be convinced.

One of the first persons to discover the mirage was C. C. Thompson. He has since pointed it out to a number of persons.

A Conductor's Nerve.

J. M. Sawyer, a prominent railroad official, recently returned to Chicago from a trip to California. To a newspaper man in that city Mr. Sawyer tells a story of the nerve of a conductor whom he met while traveling on an overland near Pasadena.

Mr. Sawyer is quite bald, prominently so, it might be said. To him the conductor said:

"Will you permit me to make a suggestion?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Sawyer. "I am a fit subject for almost any kind of suggestion; second attack of the grip, somewhat bilious, generally used up, and, as you might say, with one foot in the grave. But what is your suggestion?"

"The conductor deliberately leaned over the seat and impressively placed one finger on the bald dome of the official.

"I would paint a jackrabbits right there," he said.

"A rabbit! What for?"

"Some people might take it for a hare."

Chautauqua Circle.

The next regular meeting of the Marengo-avenue Chautauqua Circle will be held Monday evening at the residence of S. F. Johnson.

"Lucretius" will be the subject in the Latin course. In physics, attention will be directed to the last half of the fifth chapter. A number of interesting questions will afterward be discussed, among others being, "Which would be the more desirable for Pasadena, a boulevard to Los Angeles, or one-tenth its cost invested in a cannery?"

Nationalist Notes.

Hon. Abbot Kinney will lecture next Monday evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Church, under the auspices of the Nationalist Club, on the subject of "The Australian Ballot."

As ballot reform is an important preliminary to industrial emancipation, the lecture will prove of much interest, and will doubtless be largely attended.

It is intended to continue the lectures each Monday evening during May and June.

L. A. Hill will read a paper at the regular meeting of the club Sunday afternoon.

At the Engine-house.

A number of spectators are present daily to witness the drills the horses of the fire department are put through. The fire recently purchased for the steamer takes his time getting to his place under the harness, otherwise the animals are well trained. They are given daily exercise out of doors.

And Still They Come.

Benjamin Dillworth yesterday sold through Sears & White seven and two-thirds acres of land on Lake avenue to C. M. Henderson. The purchase will be set to fruit trees.

Mr. Woodworth, a wealthy Chicagoan, yesterday bought the Charles A. Scharf place in South Pasadena. The reported terms are \$7000.

THE CHAMPIONS.

The Pasadena Foot-ball Team Tops the List.

At a meeting of the Pasadena Foot-ball Association held Wednesday evening the list was formally announced, through forfeiture of games by other teams, the local eleven claims the championship of Southern California.

The teams who forfeited games are the University and Los Angeles eleven. A series of three games was arranged to be played with the University. The first game was won by the Pasadena men, and their opponents, fearing a second defeat, or for some other reason, failed to come to time on the remaining two games. The day our men went to Los Angeles to play the team bearing the city's name, their eleven did not materialize and our team returned \$10 out of pocket.

The local eleven expect to participate in a six-days' tournament, to be held at Redondo Beach in August. The affairs of the organization are in a prosperous condition.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.

Mr. Kilgore's Animal Found Near Lancaster—No Signs of the Thief.

As told by THE TIMES the day following the occurrence, a horse and buggy belonging to C. H. Kilgore were stolen last Saturday by a man who gave the name of Hartman and his residence Downey. The outfit was hired supposedly for a drive to the foothills, but the horse was not returned until Wednesday night, and then by Mr. Kilgore himself. Through the efforts of Marshal McLean and Mr. Kilgore the animal was found near Lancaster, apparently having escaped from the thief by breaking the halter while feeding. The buggy was found some distance away. There are no traces of the thief, and he is probably far off by this time.

Ball and Racquet.

There was a good attendance yesterday afternoon at the tennis court, it being the weekly club meeting. Among those who took part in the contests were Misses Shoemaker and English and Messrs. Van Doren, Channing and Parker. In one match the two ladies were pitted against a strong combination of gentlemen players and were only defeated by a very close score.

Plenty of Water.

The surveys who have been investigating the feasibility of the proposed plan for increasing Pasadena's water supply have about completed their work and will report to the water companies at an early day. It is understood that the report will show that the present supply can be largely increased without an enormous expenditure of money.

Left Home and Husband.

It is stated on good authority that Mrs. Ruth Ridges has left her home on North Raymond avenue, and that she is living elsewhere in the same neighborhood. Her present whereabouts are known to but few. It is said her husband does not know where she is.

More Flies from Smyrna.

Van Lennep of Auburn has received a case containing cuttings and rooted fig trees from his brother, who is Consul of Netherlands in Smyrna. It is confidently claimed that these trees are the true Smyrna fig trees, and Mr. Van Lennep and Mr. Sherman, who received a portion of them, will be careful to develop them under the most favorable conditions. The trees and cuttings came through in excellent condition. The Auburn Republican says: "Consul Van Lennep is particularly well informed upon the subject of the fig, and speaking fluently the native language, has had a good opportunity to get all information about the mode of culture and curing the fig of commerce, which he has imparted to his brother here. The trees are cuttings from a place called Erbelli, in the Aiden district, where the friend of the Consul has an orchard, and, having a nursery with cuttings rooted during the year previous, he gave him a few, as well as cuttings from his orchard. The Consul obtained also a few young fig trees and some cuttings of the same."

Raising Horseadish.

It may be planted between the rows of early cabbage, which will give the rows the same distance apart as the cabbage, two or three feet, the roots being fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows. The planting is performed by making holes ten to twelve inches deep by a planting-stick or light crowbar, a piece of root is dropped into each hole, leaving the top two or three inches below the surface. By having the roots below the surface no injury is effected by hoeing over in the early growth of the cabbage. And by the time the last hoeing of the cabbage the horseadish begins to show top-growth, and when the cabbage comes off, has the ground to itself. It is a crop that requires but little after-attention, except to keep down the weeds by the hoe the entire summer; and it usually well repays when the crop is taken off.

Growing Asparagus.

(American Cultivator.)

According to Vick, asparagus is the most easily grown and simplest in its requirements of any vegetable. The chief requirements are dry, warm, fertile soil, some shelter from high winds and room enough for its mass of roots. It will do well even in an upland meadow, without culture or manure, and surrounded by other growths, if the soil is good and if it is not crowded or injured by cattle. About four feet by two is the preferred distance apart. A bed will last a lifetime, once planted and not abused. Its few demands for care make it especially desirable for a farmer's garden. The growth and size of the sprouts depend much on the full, uninjured growth of the tops after cutting ceases, about mid-June, when green peas come in. Manure enables more good sprouts to be grown on less area, and often tends to be more prolific.

"A HAPPY FAIR" and "The Two Bony Castles," tomorrow night at the opera-house, will be worth seeing. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Episcopal Church organ fund.

BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

New York, May 15.—Money on call at 6 1/2, closed offered at 6 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 7.

Exchange, quiet but weak; 60-day bill, 48 1/2; demand, 48 1/2.

American cotton oil, 3 1/2 to 4.

Government bonds, steady.

New York, May 15.—The stock market today was again extremely active, especially during the forenoon, when transactions nearly equalled yesterday's large business, but there was a marked falling off later in the day. Realizations were larger than at any time heretofore, and the downward tendency was aided by numerous operations of traders and the professional class.

Generally, the close was active but weak at or near the lowest prices of the day. The losses are mostly for small fractions only.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pac. 34-35 1/2," the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.

New York, May 15.

U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 123 N. Y. pref. 83-84 1/2

U. S. 4 1/2 coup. 122 N. W. pref. 115 1/2-116 1/2

U. S. 4 1/2 res. 102 1/2 N. Y. pref. 140 1/2-141 1/2

U. S. 4 1/2 coup. 103 1/2 N. Y. C. 100-100 1/2

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Los Angeles Markets.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, 5.00; 6.00; 4 roosters, per doz, 5.00; young roosters, per doz, 5.00; 5.50; broilers, large, per doz, 4.00; broilers, small, per doz, 3.00; turkeys, per lb, 15¢; ducks, large, per doz, 10¢; ducks, small, per doz, 4.00; geese, 1.00 each.

POTATOES—Eastern, 1.40¢; 1.75¢; no local in the market.

LARD—3-lb pails, 11¢; 5-lb pails, 10¢; 40-lb tins, 10 1/2¢.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 15¢; 14¢.

PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, canned or without, 13¢; light clear, 15¢; clear medium, 13¢; medium bacon, 13¢; heavy bacon, 11¢; shoulders, 6¢.

VEGETABLES—Chile, per string, 75¢; 1.00; garlic, 4¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, 1.25.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 13¢; 12¢; Armory, 13¢.

RAISINS—Three-crown layers, new, per box, 1.70¢; 1.90¢; dried grapes, 3¢; 3¢; loose Muscatels, 1.50¢; 1.45¢; bulk raisins, 3¢; 3¢.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, 3.00¢; 2.75¢; bayans, 3.00¢; 2.75¢; Lima, 4.75¢; 4.50¢; navy, small, 3.00¢; 2.75¢; Garvanza, 3.00¢; 2.75¢.

CHEESE—Large, 11¢; small, 12¢; 12¢; 13¢; full cream, 11¢; 12¢.

BUTTER—Fancy California, per roll, 37¢; 40¢; choice roll, 32¢; 37¢; fair roll, 30¢; 35¢; pickles roll, 35¢; 37¢; choice, per lb, 1.00; 1.00; 1.0

